

The Standard.

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah, under Act of Congress.

Published Daily, except Sundays, by Wm. Glasmann.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Month, in Advance.....\$.75
Six Months, in Advance..... 4.25
Twelve Months, in Advance... 8.00
Above prices include Sunday Morning Examiner Free.

Circulation Guarantee

This Certificate that the circulation of the EVENING STANDARD has been audited and is guaranteed by the Auditor's Certified Circulation Blue Book.

This Paper has proved by investigation that the circulation records are kept with care and the circulation stated with such accuracy that advertisers may rely on any statement of space made by the publishers under the ownership and management in control Aug. 29, 1908.

THE STANDARD RATE CARD
(In Force Feb. 1, 1908.)
Flat Rate, Any Number of Lines.
Changes Daily Per Inch

Once each week	Twice each week	Every other day	Every day
26c	24c	22c	20c

SPECIAL POSITION—Pages 5 and 6, two cents per inch extra. Pages 7 and 8, one cent per inch extra.

TOP OF COLUMN—Next to reading matter and first following and next to reading matter, two cents per inch extra. Other selected position, one cent per inch extra.

FIRST PAGE—Fifty cents per inch each day, on lower half of page only. **SPECIAL CONTRACTS** will be made for advertisements running weekly or monthly without charge.

The Standard invites the attention of advertisers to the above rates for advertisements in The Evening Standard rates in Utah.

We guarantee that no other paper in Ogden has even one-half the bona fide actual subscribers that The Evening Standard has. In fact we challenge the comparison of any subscription list with that of The Evening Standard. THE STANDARD PUBLISHING CO.

THE DEE HOSPITAL.

The Dee hospital, the land for which has been purchased at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Harrison avenue, is to be three stories and a basement, with all the modern arrangements of the best hospitals in the United States.

The architects are making the plans after a careful study of the architecture of the most modern hospitals, particularly the Southern Pacific hospital in San Francisco, which has drawn on the best in sanitation and general arrangement of similar institutions in all parts of this country.

When the hospital is built, it will be thrown open to the public and its portals no one will be barred. Those who are able to contribute toward defraying the cost of the service they will receive within its walls will be expected to pay, but the loneliest, poorest wayfarer, in need of medical or surgical attention, will be admitted.

Ogden never received more unfavorable advertising than when Dr. Beers, bleeding and in a dying condition, was halted at the door of the Ogden General hospital and asked if he had money enough to warrant those in charge admitting him to their care. That story went to the ends of the earth, carrying with it a reflection on all Ogden for the absence of those humanitarian instincts, supposed to abide in all people, which prompt the giving of at least temporary aid and relief to even the lowest of God's creatures in direful distress.

Now the Dee estate is to wipe out this stain, and we are pleased to note that members of the medical profession are encouraging the move and

are doing all possible to bring about this change.

One of the noblest acts of those who have the means, is to make possible the aiding of the sorely afflicted, and this Mrs. Dee, as a memorial to her husband, Thomas D. Dee, has set about to accomplish, for which she is entitled to the thanks of this community.

PAY BIG PRICE FOR CITY ADVERTISING.

The city council Monday night again considered the city advertising, in explaining why the advertising committee, consisting of Chas. Humphris, Sam Thomas and J. B. Dana, were paying 70 cents an inch for advertising, while the Standard Publishing Co. had bid 50 cents for the city's business, Humphris and Thomas were not fair to this paper.

The truth about the matter is that the city advertising was referred to a committee for the express purpose of publishing this paper for having criticized some action of the city government.

Councilmen Humphris and Thomas openly boasted on the streets of Ogden that they had the giving out of the advertising and would "fix" the Standard. Hearing of this boast and learning that, notwithstanding the Standard had a contract with the city, all the printing for months had been sent to the other paper, the manager of this paper met both Humphris and Thomas on the street, and accused each with publishing the Standard for exercising the right of free criticism of the council. Both admitted the charge and proceeded to justify their actions.

Councilman Dana, however, wanted the advertising to go to the lowest bidder, without regard to any criticism made by any paper. Messrs. Humphris and Thomas thereupon refused to acknowledge Mr. Dana as a member of the committee and sent the printing away from the Standard.

Mr. Dana brought the matter up in the council about a year ago and, as a result, Mr. Humphris called on the Standard business manager and asked him to make a verbal bid for the city printing. The Standard manager said that he would refuse to make a verbal bid, but would make a sealed bid to be opened in the presence of the city council. Mr. Humphris wanted to know why the Standard would not make a verbal bid and he was informed that he (Humphris) had been talking on the streets how he was going to do up the Standard and how he was going to get even with the Standard for having criticized the city council, that he had convinced the management of this paper that he was an enemy of the paper and that he did not intend to be fair or just with this paper.

It was then agreed that the Standard Publishing company should send a sealed bid to the city council and that Mr. Humphris should get a verbal bid from the other paper. The other paper bid 70 cents per inch and this paper bid 50 cents per inch. When the latter bid was read in the council it was referred to Mr. Humphris' committee, and the city has been paying 70 cents an inch for city printing ever since.

It appears that Councilman Humphris and Thomas were placed on this special committee by the council and mayor for the express purpose of publishing this paper for not agreeing with the city administration on its every act.

Councilman J. B. Dana, of course saw from the beginning that there was something crooked about the committee letting the advertising when the bills came in every month for 70 cents per inch, and time and again he brought the matter before the council and denounced the action of the committee, but the council always voted him down, but when he resigned from the committee the council refused to accept his resignation, so matters went on until last Monday night, when he again demanded that the advertising be given to the lowest bidder. So vigorously did Dana fight for the saving of over 40 per cent of the expense of advertising bills that the committee was discharged and new bids called for.

Mr. Dana says that the 40 per cent

saving on the advertising bills per year will build many street crossings which are needed by the people who now have but the sidewalks in front of their property, although the city promised to put in the crossings.

It may give to Councilmen Thomas and Humphris some satisfaction to publish this paper, and the other councilmen and the mayor may also be pleased, but we assure them that this paper can stand it if they can.

NO MISTAKE MADE.

That no mistake was made in bringing the district headquarters of the forest service to the west is made evident in a statement sent out by the forest service people, which declares that the removal has had the effect of bringing the users of the national forests in much closer touch with the policies of the service. This is particularly true of the stock owners, and is borne out by the organization during the past few months of many local livestock associations, for the purpose of co-operating with the forest service in the administration of the grazing lands within the national forests.

It is the desire of the forest officers to profit by the experience of the stockmen, and meet their wishes in making range allotments just as far as possible. This can best be accomplished through such livestock associations as are being organized.

Through an advisory board consisting of five members appointed by the members of each association, as provided under the national forest regulations, the stockmen are consulted with regard to any contemplated action on the part of the forest service in all matters relating to the grazing of livestock on the national forests. Not only are stockmen given an opportunity to be heard on all questions affecting the use of the range, but the advisory board, as their representative, also accompanies the forest officers on their annual inspection of the range, and on the ground suggest needed changes which would result in the improvement and more conservative use of the range.

The experience of the forest service is that the stockmen are more than anxious to make the best possible use of the range, and by reason of their experience and knowledge of local conditions, are able to suggest the proper methods of range management which should be carried out under forest service supervision.

Through the advisory board the ideas of the stockmen are presented in concrete form affecting the forest as a whole which enables the forest officers to act more comprehensively than if suggestions were offered individually. Thus far the results of the plan have been most gratifying to both stockmen and forest officers, and as a consequence a better understanding than ever before exists on both sides.

The forest officers of "District No. 4," with headquarters at Ogden, have progressed rapidly toward the adjustment of the grievances of the stockmen using the national forests within the district. At the present time there are twenty active local livestock associations, of which ten have been organized in southern Idaho, where heretofore the greatest complaint has existed against the forest service administration.

URANIUM AND RADIUM.

A few years ago no one had heard of uranium except as a very rare metal, and radium had not been discovered. Now mines of uranium ores are being opened in different parts of the world, and from those ores a number of metals are being extracted, the most valuable of which is radium. A report from Consul Joseph G. Stephens, of Plymouth, England, states that considerable interest is manifested throughout England in the announcement of the existence in large quantities in Cornwall of the material known as pitchblende, from which radium is produced after the extraction of uranium. The consul describes the sources of the valuable article and probability of securing further supplies.

Pitchblende ore is largely found in the Erzgebirge, in Bohemia, and in Cornwall, and so valuable are such finds of pitchblende that the Austrian government, exercising a legitimate right, has prohibited further export from that country. The world, therefore, must be searched for new sources of supply, and Cornwall appears likely to furnish the deficiency. Portugal has also been mentioned as a likely field.

The process of extraction is extremely tedious and expensive, tons of pitchblende (oxide of uranium) yielding only the minutest quantities of the precious mineral. However, the fact that a pound of radium is theoretically worth over \$36,000,000 is an inducement to produce it, and science makes its production a necessity.

The total world production of radium has not yet equaled one gram.

It is known that radium is widely disseminated throughout the earth's crust, but the occurrence of radio-active minerals in a form sufficiently permanent to render mining at any depth a paying proposition is still very rare.

Radium to be appreciably cheaper must be derived from uranium minerals, when obtainable in large quantities from surface deposits at little expense. Even where so found the cost of its separation from other minerals and waste is enormous. Great interest therefore naturally attaches to

SPECIAL SALE OF GO-CARTS
ENDS WEDNESDAY EVENINGTHIS \$34.00 GO-CART
ONLY \$25.00 SPECIALTHIS \$47.50 PERAMBULATOR
OR ONLY \$37.50 SPECIALOur Entire Stock of Go-Carts,
Carriages, Perambulators at
Great Reductions

Now is the time to make your selection. Fine weather is coming soon and you will want to gain baby the benefit of the fresh air and sunshine. Our carts are the kind you will take pride in pushing, and we are giving you this great low priced opportunity just when you need it.

THIS \$10.00 GO-CART
ONLY \$7.50 SPECIALTHIS \$7.50 GO-CART
ONLY \$5.90 SPECIALTHIS \$5.00 GO-CART
ONLY \$3.95 SPECIALTHIS \$40.00 GO-CART
ONLY \$31.00 SPECIAL

REMEMBER THIS SALE ENDS WEDNESDAY EVENING, AND YOU CAN BUY A CART AT SPECIAL PRICES AND PAY IN EASY INSTALLMENTS.



OGDEN FURNITURE & CARPET CO.

HYRUM PINGREE, MGR.



the refuse heaps at the mines of Cornwall.

The particular mine in which the existence of radium has been found is in the St. Austell district, but St. Ives is sharing the public attention by reason of the investigations which have been made for some time past. At present the Cornish mines are fitted with machinery for dealing with the residuum as ore, but not for dressing it, and persons are engaged to crush it into powder. Their market thus far has been for uranium oxide, which has been sent to Germany, where it is chemically treated to produce sodium uranate for the colored glass and porcelain trade, and nitrate of uranium for the photographic trade. Hitherto the tailings from the mines have been regarded as useless, but it has recently been discovered that the residuum is the mother of radium.

The Cornish company contemplates the establishment of works for the treatment of pitchblende at Trenwith mine, near St. Ives, and in the St. Agnes district. It is asserted that the works will afford employment to some 400 workmen, and will constitute a new industry of considerable benefit to the country.

E. H. HARRIMAN.

E. H. Harriman started his career as a messenger boy on the Stock Exchange, New York, receiving for his services \$5 a week. Did ever a hero in a novel equal the achievements of this messenger boy, now king of railroad magnates?

No one can estimate Harriman's power; few know his wealth, yet the man dresses in clothes of the plainest make, crowning his head with a hat that a duke would laugh at.

Had we the opportunity, this is the question we would have asked him:

"Mr. Harriman, after you have gained such a railroad mastery as will satisfy your ambition in a commercial way, what then?"

The great railroad builder and financier might have answered that he contemplated dividing his wealth in a philanthropic movement such as Carnegie has started; but, after closely reading his interviews during the last four years, we believe he would have replied:

"My greatest ambition is not purely commercial. My life's work is to give to my country a railroad development and a railroad control which shall afford the greatest possible efficiency of service and offer to a vast army of workmen steady employment and fair remuneration."

Mr. Harriman has said that the opening of new fields of employment for willing hands is the source of his greatest pleasure.

He could distribute his millions in a day, and a year from that date he might look for evidence of the philanthropy without success, but he knows that by retaining his millions in

CHILDREN WHO ARE SICKLY

Mothers who value their own comfort and the welfare of their children, should never be without a box of Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, for use throughout the season. They Break up Colds, Cure Feverishness, Constipation, Teething Disorders, Headache and Stomach Troubles. THESE POWDERS NEVER FAIL. Sold by all Drug Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. A trial package will be sent FREE to any mother who will address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

useful, productive, developing enterprises he now is doing good and a year or ten years from now greater good will come from his mighty commercial organization, which demands earnest effort from its employees, expects fair treatment from the outside and extends to the public an equivalent for service performed. There is the nice balance between the railroad, its employees and the public. Neither is supposed to have an unfair advantage or to exact an unfair tribute, and out of this equitable system is supposed to come that most desirable stability which makes for prosperity and a contented people.

WHAT ROCKEFELLER HAS TO SAY.

In The World's Work for April, Mr. Rockefeller speaks of the panic of 1907, and pays the following tribute to Mr. Morgan:

"Since 1867 I can remember all the great panics, but I believe the panic of 1907 was the most trying. No one escaped from it, great or small. Important institutions had to be supported and carried through the time of distrust and unreasoning fear. To Mr. Morgan's real and effective help I should join with other business men and give great praise. His commanding personality served a most valuable end. He acted quickly and resolutely, where quickness and decision were the things most needed to regain confidence, and he was efficiently seconded by many able and leading financiers of the country, who co-operated courageously and effectively to restore confidence and prosperity. It will not long depress our wonderful spirit of initiative. The country's resources have not been cut down nor injured by financial distrust."

"The underlying, essential element of success, in business affairs," declares Mr. Rockefeller, "is to follow the established laws of high class dealing. Keep to broad and sure lines, and study them to be certain that they are correct ones. Watch the natural operations of trade, and keep within them. Don't even think of temporary or sharp advantages. Don't waste your effort on a thing which ends in a petty triumph unless you are satisfied with a life of petty success. Be sure that before you go into an enterprise you see your way clear to stay through to a successful end. Look ahead. It is surprising how many bright business men go into important undertakings with little or no study of the controlling conditions they risk their all upon."

BUILDING WARSHIPS.

Because it has come to the public's knowledge that the Kaiser's capacity for building battleships of the Dreadnought class is greater than that of John Bull, Great Britain is in an uproar, says the Oregonian. A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the house of commons, has given notice to move a vote of censure of the government, declaring that the proposed provision for ships of the newest type is not sufficient to secure the safety of the empire. The government may be forced to yield to the popular demand, although it is known that England's resources are not equal to the task of building eight Dreadnoughts to be completed by 1912. Germany, on the other hand, laid out a naval program long ago by which it is possible for it to equal Great Britain's

naval strength, so far as the vessels of the Dreadnought class are concerned, by 1912, if it chooses to do so. By laying plans ahead, it has been possible to secure material and men in sufficient quantity to insure the construction of enough battleships to equal or surpass its rival. Mr. Balfour's alarming figures by which he estimates that in March, 1912, Germany may have 24 Dreadnoughts to 20 for Great Britain, are founded on the assumption that what it has done in one year it may do every year. That is, having begun eight ships or provided materials for eight last year, Germany may begin another eight this year. Perhaps it would not be possible for Germany to carry out such a program. But the mere thought that the Fatherland might do so, has thrown the British public into a spasm. If the government yields, taxes in Great Britain will be on a higher level than ever before. In the face of these certain burdens of taxation, the people are clamoring for a greater appropriation for the navy. A national campaign to force the government to build more ships is being waged and the result is that the ministry probably will yield to pressure.

Commenting on the situation, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans Wednesday predicted war between Great Britain and Germany eventually, with the victory for the British. He believed that John Bull was certain to maintain his naval supremacy at whatever cost, and in that he appears to be justified by the facts.

Yesterday Andrew Carnegie, president of the New York Peace society, at the international peace festival being held in that city, said: "Never before in the history of the world have the leading powers been engaged in hastening the construction of engines of destruction to the extent that they are now. An explanation of this deplorable condition is to be found in the fatuous blunder of the government of Britain in creating a new class of battleships, the so-called 'Dreadnoughts,' which have a displacement of 26,000 tons."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR., DENIES HIS ENGAGEMENT

Thompsonville, Conn., March 29.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., today stated that it was not true that he was engaged to Miss Munn of Washington. Miss Munn and her mother were guests at Farmington on Saturday, which is the home town of Mrs. Cowles, aunt to Mr. Roosevelt.

VETOED RATE ORDINANCE

Los Angeles, March 29.—Mayor W. D. Stephens, who will probably go out of office tomorrow or Wednesday, vetoed today the ordinance recently passed by the city council, fixing the rates of gas, electricity and telephone service to be charged by the various public utility corporations.

Snively & Hendry
Electric Supplies

Estimates Furnished

All work guaranteed. We solicit your patronage.

Phone 731 Bell
2450 Wash Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
OPERA HOUSE
Direction Northwestern Theatrical
Ass'n. R. P. HERRICK, Res. Mgr.

TONIGHT

Engagement of

MR. CHARLES
B. HANFORD

Accompanied by

MISS MARIE DROFNIAH

In a brilliant scenic production of

The Winter's Tale

Presented with Historical Accuracy

and in a Spectacular Manner.

30—PEOPLE IN THE CAST—30

Including a Chorus and Ballet

Seats on sale Saturday, March 27.

Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

206 Ind. Only.

Cheap
Drugs

are the dearest kind you can buy, if it's results you count on. This is the principal reason why we do not have anything to do with cheap articles of any kind. People do not buy Drugs for fun. They buy for results—so we buy and sell the kind that give results, no matter what use they are put to.

WM. DRIVER & SON
DRUG CO.

2453 WASHINGTON AVE.

BOTH PHONES 38.



IF YOU KNEW

That there was a Laundry where your Collars, Cuffs and Shirts would all ways be carefully and perfectly laundered

WOULDN'T YOU BE
INTERESTED?

Just such work can be found at our plant, as we have recently installed a machine to do away with the saw edges on collar band and collars.

OGDEN STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Both Phones, 174.

QUALITY COUNTS.

ONLY LAUNDRY IN CITY HAVING

A WATER SOFTENER.

WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS

EASTER
OXFORDS

YOU will find our line of Men's, Women's and Children's Oxfords unusually strong, and very complete. Now is the time to make your selections for Easter. We have a large line of Tan, Russia Calf and Choco Kid, Champagne, Ox Blood, Patent Leather and Black Vici in all sizes and styles. The prices range from \$1.75 to \$3.50 in Ladies' and \$2.50 to \$5.00 for Men's.

CLARKS' STORES